1s Drew G-8 (1863-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AV1

often breaking off, seldom cease for the season without affording moisture enough for the bringing on of the summer or ♑.

The rains ending with September, the country is left dry for a time; its uneven form prevents the soil from retaining much moisture; by the drying of the country, and the decline of the sun's power, the cold weather is introduced. This is a delightful season—a pleasant bright sun and a cool bracing air make it one refreshing and invigorating after the dry heat of the first part of summer, and the warm moisture of the latter months. This bright cold weather is, however, varied by rainy days, which bring rather a raw cold; showers may be expected about the 20th of December, or between that date and Christmas time; and on the higher ridges, at 3000 and 4000 feet, snow falls, melting almost as soon as it falls. It is this winter rain that enables the peasant to proceed with the sowings for the spring crop, and on the occasional occurrence of such showers during the next three months he depends for that harvest which the increasing warmth of the months of March and April is sure to bring on well if the rain has been fairly plentiful.

The only part of the year at all unhealthy is the latter half of the rains; the natives date the beginning of it from the flowering of the rice; it may be said to extend through part of August, September, and part of October; during that time intermittent fever much prevails. The type of fever is somewhat worse than what abounds at the same season in the Panjáb; it is more of a jungle-fever, less regular in its times, and less easy to get rid of. In some years fever is exceedingly prevalent over the whole of this tract. I have heard that Ranjít Singh's father once took advantage of the inhabitants of the lower ranges being stricken down with it to make a raid on Jummoo.

The vegetation of the Outer Hills is for the most part of the dry-tropical character.

The very outermost ridge, as before said, is covered with a more or less dense forest of small-leafed acacias (*A. Arabica* and *A. modesta*, called by the people *Kikar* and *Phulái* respectively), with some of the *Ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*) interminglod, and an

3c Imperial Gazetteer G-3 (1889-95) 1909 AV1 Kashmir AV1
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Bhānds or Bhagats, already referred to. Sometimes we find in the villages a wandering minstrel (Shair), who sings to the accompaniment of a guitar, or recites verses, often extempore, full of local allusions and usually full of flattery, if an official or person of influence be present. Like most Orientals, the Kashmīris regard amusement as passive rather than active. They are glad to look on at a race or a game, but it is extremely difficult to induce them, athletic and powerful as they are, to take a part in any sport. They are not altogether to blame. In former days pastime was at a discount, and small mercy would have been shown to the serf who suggested that life should not be all labour. Even in the pampered city of Srinagar the effervescence of youth was checked by Gulāb Singh, who sternly repressed the old ward fights with slings and stones. The professional *shikāris* are often keen sportsmen; and the boatmen of Kashmīr will, when challenged, paddle till they drop rather than be beaten by a rival crew.

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Agriculture. Jammu.

As already explained, the Jammu province consists of a fringe of level land bordering on the Punjab Districts of Jhelum, Sialkot, and Gurdāspur, gradually rising by a succession of ranges of hills to the high uplands bounded by the mountains of the Himālayan range, across which lie Kashmīr, Baltistān, and Ladākh. The variations of climate are great, and the staples cultivated naturally vary to some extent with the climate. Thus the lower tracts yield all the usual crops of the Punjab, while in the higher tracts saffron, buckwheat, and mountain barley are grown. In the warmer parts the mango and *shīsham* are found in large quantities; but these give place to apple and pear-trees, to the picturesque *deodār* and shady Oriental plane (*chīnār*) in the colder parts.

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Plains and lower hills.

The province may be roughly divided into three main divisions. The plains and *kandi* hills consist of the *tahsīls* of Kathua, Jasmirgarh, Samba, Ranbīrsinghpura, Jammu, Akhnūr, Mauawar, and Mīrpur. In the hot moist tracts, such as those irrigated from the Rāvi and Ujh in the Jasrota district to the south-west, sickness is so rampant that the resident population is too small for the cultivation of the soil, which is chiefly tilled by *adwansū* cultivators, men from the low hills who descend to the plain for short periods to sow, tend, and reap crops, and return again to their healthier homes.

North of this lie the thirsty lowlands, sheltered by the hills from the cooler inland breezes, seamed with many channels (*nullās*), which carry off the drainage of the uplands and become

3: Imperial Gazetteer G-3 (1889-95) 1909 AV1 Kashmir AV1
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siderable. Communications are backward and prices generally rule low. Trade is carried on by Telis, who keep droves of pack-bullocks or ponies. Grazing is good and the tract is frequented by Gūjars, goatherds, and shepherds. A considerable export of *ghī* takes place. Wild hog and monkeys do damage, but no antelope are found. Autumnal fevers are very rare.

Uplands.

The higher uplands, including Bhadrāwar, Kishtwār, Rāmbān, part of Riāsi, and Rāmpur Rājaori, have a really cold climate, and in the winter snow falls. The cultivators are a different class from those in the plains and lower hills, and Kashmīri settlers are found. Here the mango-tree gives place to the apple; and the pear, the Oriental plane (*chinār*), and the *deodār* are found. The climate approximates to that of the valley of Kashmīr, and cultivation is on much the same lines. The specialities are saffron in Kishtwār, and poppy in Dodār, Kishtwār, and Bhadrāwar. This tract is healthy, and only in the more shut-in valleys do fevers trouble the people. Irrigation is general and the rainfall heavy. Grazing lands are plentiful and Gūjars numerous. Early snowfall and cold winds from the mountains affect the crops in the parts adjoining the Himālayan range, and prevent these coming to maturity in certain years. Bears, hog, and monkeys do some damage.

Kashmīr proper.

Owing to its system of rivers, Kashmīr proper possesses a large area of alluvial soil, which may be divided into two classes: the new alluvial, found in the bays and deltas of the mountain rivers; and the old alluvial, lying above the banks of the Jhelum and extending as far as the *karewa*. The first is of great fertility, and every year is renewed and enriched by silt from the mountain streams. Up to the present, in spite of the lax system of forest conservancy, the silt of the mountain streams is rich and of dark colour; but the Sind river brings down an increasing amount of sandy deposit, which is partly due to the reckless felling of trees in its valley.

Soils.

The Kashmīris, so far, have considered no crop worthy of attention save rice; by irrigation and manuring an artificial mould has been obtained for the rice-fields, and it is rare to hear anything said about the original soil. But they recognize four classes which require peculiar treatment when under rice-cultivation. These are known as *grūtū*, *bahil*, *sekil*, and *dasanlad*. *Grūtū* soil contains a large proportion of clay. It holds water, and in years of scanty rainfall is the safest land for rice. But if the rains be heavy, the soil cakes and the outturn of rice is poor. *Bahil* is a rich loam of great natural

[Is north of Jammu -- Analyst]

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AV1 Kashmir AV I

which is about twelve thousand feet. Our first camp was at an altitude of over nine thousand feet in a glade in the pine forest, the turf covered with blue forget-me-nots. The march up was lovely, through one succession of copses of jasmine and scented wild rose, the latter of all colours from white to dark red. Close to the camp we came on the first signs of the army which had preceded us—a line of graves of men who had died of cholera. The troops and coolies were said to have suffered much from this scourge, and we arranged to avoid their camping grounds in future. The following morning we continued our march, the road winding up through pine forest till the rounded tops of the watershed were reached. We halted for an hour at the top, surrounded by a wilderness of flowers, blue gentian, anemones, acres of white and yellow blossoms bordering the wreaths of snow, masses of small pink alpine flowers, wild rhubarb and sorrel in profusion, and patches of dwarf juniper, for we were well above the pine and birches. The views from here are lovely—to the left, steep pine-clad slopes descend into the famed Lolab valley, behind, stretched out thousands of feet below, lie the valley of Kashmir and the blue sheet of the Woollar Lake, backed by the snowy range of the Pir Panjal; to the right stand the great square peak and snow-fields of Haramukh; in front, a hundred miles away, towers Nanga Parbat, from which on both hands as far as the eye can reach tossed ranges patched with snow fill up the picture.

I had an example on reaching camp this day of the extraordinary carrying power of the Kashmiri coolie; my tent was late coming up, and when it

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AV1 Kashmir AV1
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this year, a couple of boat-loads of men being lost. Two years afterwards Robertson lost the whole of his kit, specially got together for his exploration of Kafiristan, a couple of horses and about twenty men going down at the same time, owing to the officer in charge having allowed the boat to be overloaded. Luckily for Robertson he was not there, having gone up-stream to look at a bridge site for me, but it was an expensive way of having the lesson rubbed in that you should never in wild countries permit other people, however well-meaning, to take charge of your baggage.

The road led up from the Indus through a bare plain to the Sai valley and passed through thousands of acres of once cultivated land, now almost entirely abandoned. We halted to breakfast and to pass the heat of the day at Damot, a village at the mouth of the Damot nullah, famous for its markhor ground, in an orchard which was a great natural arbour bound together by countless vines. Amongst these, making at a distance a lovely picture, little naked boys played and swung on loops of vine; close at hand they were too dirty to be even picturesque.

We passed on the road a group of Balti coolies, who threw themselves at my horse's feet in a body, and prayed for help. There was nothing I could do for them at the moment, though the mere fact that I enquired into their grievances had, as I afterwards heard, a good effect, and got them dismissed to their homes, but Robertson stopped behind to see what a little doctoring could do. It was not much; the men, fifty-three in number, were the remains of a body of a hundred coolies who had left Baltistan six

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AV1 Kashmir AV1
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months before, impressed by the Kashmir authorities as transport for the army assembling at Gilgit; they were, to a man almost, suffering from diarrhœa and dysentery brought on by over-work and bad food, and several were dying, the worst cases being placed by the runnel of an irrigation channel, close enough to reach the water with their hands. This was all the help their companions could give them. Forty men of the original band were said to have died, the remainder were being slowly worked to death, and were then being taken to Bunji to bring up grain to Gilgit for the troops. One poor wretch had a hole in his back where his load had worn away the flesh. The whole thing was sickening; war is bad enough at any time, but mismanaged war is hell.

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In the evening we moved further up the Sai stream to Chakarkot, another pretty little camp in the village orchards.

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The next three marches to Gilgit were at that time horrible, through a howling wilderness; for nearly twenty miles there was not a drop of water, except when the road dipped right down to the bank of the Gilgit river, and that was running thick and slab like gritty cocoa. Up and down over spurs of hills, into gaping ravines, now at the level of the river, now a thousand feet up, along cliffs glaring and blazing in the sun, the miserable path ran on. Going free and comfortable as we were, it was easy to realise what such a road meant to laden coolies or troops. Once we had some rain at night, and were treated on a small scale to one of the most curious phenomena to be met with in this weird country, namely, the mud flow, which forms the alluvial fan.

4: Durand G-8 (1888-93) 1900 AVI Kashmir AVI

712 north of Gilgit, then the last Kashmir outpost
704 towards Hunza and Nagar, the Durbar had a force
[705] of eight thousand men. I knew, what I was not intended to know, that the men were half starved, fed on the worst form of grain, the food-grain which ought to have been in the granaries having been fraudulently made away with, and that there was only a month's food for the troops on the Gilgit side of the Indus, and no carriage to bring on any more. The Durbar had poured hundreds of tons of grain into Astor, which was easy enough to do, but had left it to the local authorities to forward this to Gilgit, a task, with their then resources, impossible of accomplishment.

704 I have before described the want of system which
705 existed, so I was not surprised at what I saw *en*
[164] *route* and at Gilgit. Here I found the Kashmir regiments scattered all about the valley in orchards, a sensible enough measure, as they had suffered considerably from cholera, but without a semblance of military precautions being taken. The senior officers never visited their men, not once were the troops under arms during my stay, and I do not think they had ever been properly fallen in since they had left Kashmir. Some days after my arrival at Gilgit nine hundred men were despatched unarmed, without an escort even, and without one single superior officer, four marches back, to fetch up for themselves a month's grain. The day before I arrived the troops were issued a day's supply of good flour to disarm enquiry on my part, but, as a rule, their food was vile, and the men received nothing but two pounds of unground grain, absolutely no extras, not even salt.

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AVI Kashmir AVI

000 spatching a mission to Chitral in accordance with the wish of Afzul-ul-Mulk, who seemed to be establishing his power firmly throughout the country. My unlucky friend Nizam-ul-Mulk was a refugee in Gilgit, and his affairs required delicate handling; and last, but not least, the Indus valley tribes were uneasy.

563 631 A word of explanation as to the position of these tribes and their relation to Kashmir may not be amiss. Looking down the Indus from Bunji, there were on the right bank of the river three independent Shin republics—Gor, Darel and Tangir; on the left bank, some forty miles below Bunji, was the Shin republic of Chilas. The Chilasis had been confirmed disturbers of the peace of old, and had raided into Kashmir territories much to the detriment of the valleys between Astor and Kashmir proper, some of which had been practically ruined and depopulated in consequence of their incursions. In 1855 the Kashmir Durbar had in retaliation invaded Chilas and captured the principal fort. Since that time the Chilasis had been tributary to Kashmir, and an agent [164] of the Durbar's had resided amongst them. The fighting strength of the tribe was estimated at between two and three thousand men, but the calculation was too high, for the race had suffered very severely of late years from the ravages of [795] small-pox. The Chilasis were bigoted Sunni Mahomedans, much under the influence of the [361] Mullahs from Swat who visited the country. Gor, the smallest of the republics, lay nearest Bunji, and was a group of village forts perched thousands of feet above the Indus. The people were quiet and in-

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

winter makes free communication almost impossible and under such circumstances the cold regions of the Frontier have little to offer by way of attractions for the growth of population which largely accounts for low density. Malaria which constitutes the chief cause of death in a majority of cases is greatly influenced by climate and consequently a malarial climate is perhaps the least conducive to the growth of population. Malarial climate of Kathua is an instance on the point.

(e) *Density and Crops.*—It is difficult to trace definite connection between the density and crops such as would lead to the formation of general formula on the subject ; and the hypothesis that "the tracts which can support most people are those where rice is grown ", although challenged by various Census officers, has been found to be true to a certain extent in the case of the tehsils of the Kashmir Province by the last Director of Census of this State.

(f) *Historical and Industrial Consideration.*—History of a tract has exercised a great influence over the growth of population, as the civilised countries were strong and good Government ensures Law and Order with its concommitant blessings of security of life and property and impartial dispensation of justice between man and man will naturally encourage expansion of population not only by growth from the indigenous elements but also by a flow of immigrants from outside.

To these may be added the prospects of industrial development based upon the factory system of large scale production requiring the services of numerous workers which compels the movement of the rural population to the Industrial Centres and results in the creation of new towns and cities. Such growth of populaton is equally visible in parts of country newly opened out by railways and roads which create fresh avenues for trade and exchange of commodities encouraging the transport of surplus agricultural or mineral production to such places where they are scarce.

IV. Variations in Population at Previous Censuses.

18. For statistical reference the Imperial Table II and the State Table I may be examined as also the marginal table which shows at a glance the results of variation during the past 40 years.

Census years.	Population.	Variation per cent. Increase (+) Decrease (−)
1891 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
1901 ..	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1911 ..	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1921 ..	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1931 ..	[illegible]	+ [illegible]

From the Report of the 1891 Census which was the first proper Census of the State, it appears that some sort of enumeration was conducted in the year 1873 but its results were far from reliable. The Report does not record any figures of population of this Census but from other sources the fact of an enumeration having been undertaken in 1873 at least of the Kashmir Province is confirmed and the results of this enumeration give a population return of 491,846 persons for the whole of Kashmir Province inclusive of Muzaffarabad district.

It requires no elaborate argument to establish the unreliability of these figures as a simple comparison with the population of the Kashmir Province at 1891 Census reveals that the count of 1873 places the population at a very low figure. It seems on the face of it incredible that the population of Kashmir Province should have increased during a period of 18 years (1873-1891) by about 100 per cent. i. e., from 491,846 to 940,041 in 1891 especially when the highest rate of decennial increase of population during the subsequent decades has on no occasion exceeded +26 per cent. in the Kashmir Province and this high percentage of variation has not been accepted as reliable by the subsequent Superintendents of Census of the State.

161 The total population of the State has during the last forty years undergone an increase of 43·3 per cent. which gives a decennial average of 9·45 per cent. which rate is quite normal and if maintained from Census to Census will double the population in about one hundred years. The percentage increase of 9·8 during the decade under review which has been the most favourable being conspicuous by its freedom from any serious visitations of epidemics such as Cholera, Plague, Influenza and at the same time blessed with good agricultural conditions barring of course a few local exceptions confirms the above view namely that the normal rate of decennial growth will range round 10 per cent. for the whole State unless any speedy industrialisation of the country and development of its mineral potentialities open up fresh opportunities for expansion of population at a higher rate.

161 132 **18. Causes of Variation.**—The causes of variation from decade to decade have been examined in detail in the previous reports and it is not necessary here to tread the ground afresh and consequently we shall make only a passing reference to them and revert to them in detail in the paragraphs explaining the growth of population by Natural and Administrative Divisions.

1891-1901.—Due to absence of rainfall gauges till 1895 no accurate past record of districts was available but the record thereafter shows that in 1898 the Jammu district, Bhimber and Jasrota districts suffered from draught which in 1899 brought famine conditions leading to the desertion of their homes by people of Kandi and Barani Areas. Cattle also died for want of fodder and scarcity of drinking water. Relief measures in the shape of suspension of Land Revenue to the extent of ₹12,808, Taccavi advances upto 28,000 for purchasing seeds, bullocks and sinking wells and opening of Relief Works such as construction of roads from Jammu to Jasrota, Bhimber to Mirpur, Dalpat canal in Akhnoor tehsil were promptly introduced by the State which went a long way in ameliorating the distress of people. The decade was free from epidemics in the Jammu Province.

Kashmir Province.—Kashmir had timely rainfall during the decade excepting the year 1893 when the continuous rainfall for three days brought floods in the Jhelum which inundated several villages in the Srinagar district causing ruin and devastation. As a result of the Settlement operations the conferment of the *Asamee Rights* on hereditary cultivators, the substitution of cash revenue for kind and introduction of systems of engagements direct with the *Asamis*—doing away with the tyrannous interference of the middlemen brought in its wake the extraordinary betterment in the lot of the Kashmir peasantry by assuring them of fixity of revenue demand and security of tenure which hitherto before they could not dream of.

[164] The visitation of Cholera in this province in 1892 A.D., caused a mortality of 11,712 souls in a few weeks but its 2nd attack in 1898, although responsible for carrying away 10,000 lives, was notorious by its continuing for a period of seventeen months. Introduction of vaccination occasioned considerable decrease in mortality from Small-Pox.

Frontier Districts.—The Frontier Illaqa was split up into two districts Gilgit and Ladakh. The rainfall here is of very little practical importance and the cultivation depends on natural water courses and irrigation therefrom. Astore and Gilgit were settled for the first time during the decade. The percentage increase of 14·21 was considered high by the 1911 Census Superintendent who placed the true increase at 12 per cent.

1901-1911.—The condition of crops in Kashmir was throughout good resulting in increased cultivation excepting the damage suffered by paddy crop of lower areas of the valley by the great flood of 1903. The Kashmir Province also experienced three Cholera epidemics resulting in 17,116 deaths and one attack of Pneumonic Plague of a severe type carrying away 1,455 persons. The Jammu Province had some bad harvests and visitation of Malaria in the

[Cf. Table 4A "Rs." before the figures, cf. Table 4B(a), p. 228, Category IIA — Analyst]

lower tracts. The Ranbir canal was thrown open in the Jammu Province but its effect on population were naturally to show themselves in the subsequent decades. Percentage increases of 5·3 and 11·3 for Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and 8·6 for the entire State for the decade is quite reasonable and reliable. 161 132

1911-1921.—The normal rainfall was generally better than in the previous decade. The condition of crops in the State during the decade was about the average on the whole with the exception of the extraordinarily dry year 1920 which caused serious distress in some tehsils of the Jammu Province. "The greatest suffering was occasioned in the tehsils of Kotli, Mirpur, Samba and Poonch Ilaqas and in a slightly lesser degree in the tehsils of Kishtwar, Ramnagar, Rambaa of the Udhampur district. Liberal Taccavi advances were made through the Co-operative Department in the district of Mirpur for purchase of grain and cattle, among whom the mortality was very heavy, owing to dearth of fodder and desertion of the population to neighbouring districts in search of livelihood. State efforts supplemented by private charity succeeded in partially easing the situation, but the adverse effects of this long drawn suffering had an important bearing on the movement of population in the affected tracts. The total amount of Revenue suspended during the decade was Rs. 196,987 of which Rs. 130,760 was suspended in the Jammu Province".

The suspensions in the Frontier Districts and Kashmir Province amounted to Rs. 5,623 and Rs. 70,604 respectively while remissions throughout the State aggregated to Rs. 21,000.

Irrigational Extensions.—The decade witnessed an increase in the number of canals by 2, in total milenge by 60 and in irrigated area by 15,632 acres which is a fairly satisfactory record of decennial improvement, greater share of improvement falling to the lot of Jammu Province as in Kashmir the natural water courses fed by snows require little further help by artificial means. In Jammu the Ranbir canal with 6 distributories was completed in 1912; the Basantpur canal in Kathua district was completed in 1917 and Ujh canal was started in 1919, while 8 distributories from Upper Jhelum canal were laid out in Mirpur in 1916. 161 312 [487]

Public Health.—Out of the total 88,594 deaths during the decade Influenza levied the heaviest toll (44,514 deaths) by causing 50 per cent. of the total mortality in 1918 and the disease held sway over both the provinces. Kashmir was free from Plague while Jammu had 9 visitations of this epidemic resulting in the total mortality of 9,134 persons in the decade. Cholera did its usual havoc in Kashmir and took away 18,064 lives—the 1919 attack being the most virulent. Small-Pox inflicted considerable mortality both in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, the total number of deaths being 16,405. It is regretted that the absence of reliable vital statistics renders comparison with the past Census difficult. 161 164 ●

Prices and Wages.—The exceptional feature of the decade was the abnormal rise in prices and wages during the War and the Post-War years as against the easy prices and steady conditions prevailing prior to 1914. The prices of food stuffs increased by 150 to 200 per cent. on account of the War and the wages of artisans and labourers were universally more than doubled. A mason who received a daily wage of -/8/- could not be had for less than Re. 1 or even Re. 1/4/-. 458

Apprehending that the export of large quantities of food grains from the State to outside places where higher prices were obtainable will lead to intolerable famine conditions the State had to place an embargo on the export of wheat, maize and rice. It is, however, unfortunate that the number of deaths in the War is not given in the Report as the absence of the able bodied population from their homes for a period of five years and the deaths of 161 722

4 [Errata: add "to" before "show"; cf. errata sheet, p. 829, category 116 -- Analyst]

161 722 people in the prime of their lives constitute very strong factors in reducing the birth-rate and the effects of War would naturally have been most disastrous on the population of the Jammu Province which supplies the ranks of the State Military. This factor greatly accounts for the small percentage increase of only 2·7 per cent. in the Jammu Province during the decade 1911-1920. In view of the above circumstances, the increase of 5·1 per cent. for the whole State during the decade was fairly satisfactory as compared with the average increase of 1·2 per cent. for the whole of India.

V. THE CONDITIONS OF THE PAST DECADE 1921-1931.

132 17.—From a survey of the remote past we turn our attention to the closing decade 1921-1930 with which our Report is principally concerned and start with a general review of the agricultural, economic and seasonal conditions of this period in some greater detail since these exercise a substantial influence over the growth of population. The quantity of normal rainfall during the decade has already been shown by districts in the Subsidiary Table I and by tehsils in the marginal table under the paragraph dealing with Density and Rainfall. What remains now is to trace the course of rainfall during the ten years drawing attention to the exceptionally dry years as also to the good rainfall periods. Instead of giving a general account of these conditions for the whole decade it would be more advantageous to discuss them from year to year as far as possible in order to single out the good and bad years and avoid the confusion which the running account of such a long period involves. In preparing this brief account frequent help has been taken from authoritative sources such as the Annual Administration Reports of the State as also the Departmental notes obtained from the Heads of the State Departments for purposes of the Census.

The 1921 Census having been taken on the 18th of March 1921 corresponding to the Bikram date (Chet 1977) our review should naturally commence with the Sambat year 1978 but as only one combined Administration Report of the State was issued for three years 1977, 1978 and 1979, it will be advantageous to take these three years together and as also the subsequent 4½ years' period till the adoption of Fasli year by His Highness' Government with effect from the 1st of Katik 1984.

Triennium 1977, 1978 and 1979 (1921, 1922 and 1923).—*Weather crops and general conditions of the people.*—In the Jammu Province the rainfall was untimely and deficient during 1977 causing damage to both the *Rabbi* and *Kharif* crops, but in 1978 and 1979 it was fairly distributed, timely and sufficient and in the last year the condition of crops was well above the average. In Kashmir the rainfall in 1977 was below normal and not well distributed partially damaging the *Rabbi* crops; in 1978 also unfair distribution damaged the *Kharif* crops; but in 1979 conditions of the crops improved by the advent of timely and sufficient rains. In Gilgit the abnormal rainfall and early snowfall of 1977 brought considerable misfortune to the *Rabbi* and *Kharif* crops though this very year gave equal distribution of rain and snowfall resulting in a good crop in Ladakh. 1978 proved, however, unpropitious as insufficient rainfall brought about a scarcity of food stuffs in Gilgit while in Ladakh crops suffered from excessive rainfall.

241 *Cultivated area.*—The total cultivated area in the State fell, from 2,036,089 acres in 1976 to 2,031,801 acres in 1977 and 2,031,424 acres in 1978 but rose to 2,050,054 acres in 1979.

164 435 *General condition of the people: Kashmir Province.*—The general health of the people was fairly good as there was no epidemic and the birth-rate was higher than the death rate. Prices ruled high in 1977 and experienced a slight fall in subsequent years 1978 and 1979. The rise in wages benefitted the zamindars who, when free from agriculture took to labour. The number of live-stock increased.

of people who for the past years were subjected to the ravages of famine and scarcity conditions. There was enough grain and to spare for exportation. The opening of Banihal Cart Road which is the one all-State route connecting the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir was the greatest work of the decade. The health was generally good save in the Jammu district where Plague caused much mortality. In 1981 the condition was practically the same but there was no epidemic while in 1982 the general economic condition was slightly better owing to the general fall in the prices of cloth, sugar, tea and salt which are the main commodities for which the zamindar is dependent on the market. The higher prices of food stuffs also brought gain to the agriculturist. There was not much improvement in 1983 excepting the slight rise in prices of food grains.

Kashmir Province.—In Kashmir the year 1980 was responsible for good harvests, high wages, absence from epidemics, decrease in forced labour, flourishing condition of people and prohibition of import of Shali into Srinagar and permission for its export to British India by Private Agencies. In 1981 with the exception of a Cholera outbreak the province had fair harvests, nice weather and good economic conditions which but for the feeble outbreaks of Cholera and Plague in 1982 were well maintained during 1982 and 1983.

Frontier Districts.—But for a mild attack of Influenza in Gilgit, the year 1980 proved to be a healthy year being free from disease and attended with satisfactory conditions. The people no doubt are generally poor which is due not only to the labour being unskilled and unable to fetch high wages but want of any industry or a brisk trade, the whole population being engaged in agriculture which unfortunately has no further land for expansion. The remaining years 1981, 1982 and 1983 were normal.

Fasli year 1984-85.—It is necessary to explain here the fact that His Highness' Government ordered the abandonment of the old Bikram year and adoption in its stead of the Fasli year which commences with the seventh month of the Bikram year namely on 1st of Katik and closes with the month of Assuj. The first Fasli year 1984-85 started with the 1st of Katik 1984 (about the middle of October) and is represented in duplicate figures as shown above and consequently the conditions for the years after 1983 are represented by the Fasli years instead of Bikrami years.

Character of the Seasons.—The years 1984-85 proved very inauspicious for Kashmir Province as the unprecedented and heavy rainfall continuing incessantly for well over two days brought disastrous floods which besides flooding the valley inflicted terrible destruction on crops and cattle alike. All communications with the outside world were cut off and the Kashmir valley was for several days completely isolated. Although the crops in Muzaffarabad district did not, on account of high elevation, suffer so much from floods as through excessive rainfall yet the washing away of the Kishenganga and Domel bridges by the unprecedented floods both in the Jhelum and the Kishenganga rivers brought about a serious dislocation of the trade of the district by cutting off the transport communications between Abbotabad and Domel. During the winter when the snows block the Murree road all traffic between Srinagar and the Punjab is diverted to this road which is free from snow throughout the year but loss of the above two bridges rendered the use of this route by wheeled traffic impossible. The bridges have, however, been reconstructed now in 1932 *i. e.*, after 4 years of their destruction and consequently this period was not favourable for the flow of the trade of this district. The tehsils of Muzaffarabad district continued under the Settlement operations. The province was frees from epidemic diseases but for the Small-Pox outbreak in Srinagar city in 1985 resulting in 1,002 deaths.

The annual Amarnath pilgrimage started in good weather from Srinagar but was overtaken by heavy incessant rains accompanied by snows in high alti-

[Errata: read "free" for "frees"; cf. errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 --Analyst]

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tudes. Although many pilgrims were detained by the authorities still many *Sadhus* and other enthusiastic pilgrims proceeded despite warnings and met with untold miseries and privations. Some lives were lost due to extreme cold and starvation.

In the Jammu Province, the vagaries of heaven displayed themselves at their worst during this year when the rains which balked the hopes of the tiller at the time of the sowing season descended on earth in unprecedented fury in the month of Bhadon 1985 causing every river, stream, rivulet and nallah to rise to undreamt of heights bringing wholesale destruction to all life and property that came before the fatal current. The loss was immense. Crops were washed away, cattle drowned, bridges and buildings destroyed and some human life swallowed up by the furious floods.

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The *Rabbi* crops had a severe blast in the bargain. The general condition of the people was on the whole average, public health being comparatively better on account of absence of any epidemic excepting the usual malarial fever which is regarded an every day affair and not viewed as a serious thing. The prices of food staples continued stationery and import of grains into Mirpur district was kept free of customs duty.

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Fasli year 1985-86.—For the Kashmir Province the year 1985-86, however, started with propitious signs and the rainfall being sufficient and well distributed in the earlier part of the year resulted in good crops all round and bade fare to make up for the misfortunes of the previous year, but Heavens intervened and all hopes were blighted by heavy rains in Bhadon bringing in their train floods of the same magnitude as of the last year followed by immense loss to crops, cattle, and houses. Scarcity of fodder caused much suffering to the livestock. Muzaffarabad district had well distributed rains with fairly good crops. Relief measures necessitated by two consecutive floods of 1985 and 1986 were continued by the Government by sanction of liberal grants for Taccavi (Rs. 167,613), restoration of the means of communications and relief works. The Government also obtained on loan the services of a flood expert whose scheme involving an expenditure of 24 lacs has been sanctioned by the Government.

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The prices of *Kharif* crops continued high while those of the *Rabi* suffered some reduction. The prices of food stuffs are generally dependent in this province on the price of Shali which is the staple food of the Kashmiries. Since the issue price of Shali for the city requirement which is the only market of grain is authoritatively fixed by the Granaries Department; the rates of food stuffs in general remained normal in the face of the embargo laid on the export of food stuffs. The province had no epidemic during the year.

In the Jammu Province prices were lower and import of grain into Mirpur continued free of customs duty. Timely and sufficient rains yielded good crops although the floods repeated their visit on a smaller scale in Bhadon 1986. The visitation of locusts in Kathua, Udhampur and Mirpur districts was a great nuisance as it destroyed 378 acres of crop in Mirpur tehsil although no appreciable damage was done in other tehsils. Special measures adopted by the Government aided by the willing co-operation of the zamindars went a great way in minimising the damage. The public health was comparatively better as there was no epidemic outbreak.

Government measures continued to check the growth of venereal diseases in the hilly tehsils of Jammu. The Government besides specially holding the Zaildars, Lambardars and Chowkidars responsible for keeping a strict watch over cases of abduction of women also deputed religious preachers to enlighten the public opinion against such immoral practices. The prices of grains remained gradually higher. With the inauguration of Agriculturists Relief Regulation the lot of the zamindars underwent a considerable improvement.

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Fasli year 1986-87.—In Kashmir valley the rainfall was excessive compared with the preceding year resulting in water logging of considerable areas in the

1/A [Errata of category 116, p. 321 for corrections—Analyst]

Sailabe Circle, which told heavily on *Rabbi* and *Kharif* crops. The Muzaffarabad district had well distributed rainfall and good crops. Hailstorms did some damage in certain places. The year was immune from epidemics excepting an outbreak of Cholera claiming 133 victims. There was a disastrous fire at Muzaffarabad and with the exception of the Treasury all State office buildings the Tehsil, Wazarat and the Court were burnt down.

Prices of *Rabbi* crops remained generally higher. The Shali situation was under full control. The general condition of the people was good. The fresh land revenue assessment of the Uri tehsil was announced during the year and was received well by the zamindars.

With the exception of Mirpur and Bhadarwah tehsils the Jammu Province had timely and sufficient rains and good harvests. The visitation of locusts constituted a great nuisance throughout the province including the Jammu city where as if to give a demonstration of their strength they one day invaded even the Government offices and in a minute the walls, the doors electric posts and trees were literally blackened by their swarming numbers and their flying legions outside actually clouded the sun from view. The Government spent considerable amounts in the destruction of the pests by actually offering price per maund of the eggs destroyed by the zamindars. The Revenue officers had a busy time and the visits of high officers and the interest taken by the Minister went a great way in freeing the country from the locusts.

Inscrutable are the purposes of heaven as instead of anticipated scarcity and starvation fields yielded bumper crops and the over-flowing of grain markets lowered the prices so much that they touched the bottom and the agriculturists began to find it difficult to adjust themselves to the changed conditions.

General condition of the people was on the whole average the year being immune from diseases. The import of grain free of duty continued as also the measures against venereal diseases and abduction of women.

Fasli year 1987-88 (upto end of 1987).—Although the Fasli year is styled 1987-88 our account ends with the close of Bikram year 1987 when the final Census was taken.

Jammu district had well distributed rain attended with fair harvests; Mirpur had scarcity at *Rabbi* and excess at *Kharif* thus adversely affecting crops; Riasi and Udhampur districts had less rainfall than the previous year while Karnah had sufficient and timely rains. On the whole the rains were less favourable than of the past year.

The prices of grains showed a downward tendency due to the world slump; and fall in prices in the contiguous districts prevented the prices from rising here. Import of grain in Mirpur and Kathua continued free of customs duty. The general health of the people was satisfactory as there was no epidemic.

In the Kashmir Province the rains were scarce although better than the last year. There were no accidental calamities and no appreciable difference in prices. The general condition of the people continued good till end of 1987 as the political agitation started in the month of Har 1988 which does not fall within our decennium.

The condition of the zamindars is one of steady progress. The abnormal fall in prices in British India did not affect the Kashmir zamindars who obtained fixed prices from the Food Control Department which has proved a great boon both to the urban and rural population.

18. Extension of Irrigation.—Having discussed the character of the seasons, the condition of crops and the general economic condition of the people

[Errata: read "menace" for "nuisance"; cf. errata sheet, p. 229, category 116 -- Analyst]

312 In Jammu the extension of the Ujh Canal was started at its estimated cost of Rs. 695,422 in the year 1924 and major portion of the work is nearly finished. Moreover extension to Distributary No. 9 of the Ranbir Canal has also been carried out at a cost of Rs. 140,032.

During the decade under report the length of the canals has increased from 325·21 miles to 460·78 miles giving a net increase of 135·49 miles in length and increase of 46,965 acres in area which no doubt is a record of good progress. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 11,813,000 incurred on irrigation works from 1902-03 upto end of 1928-29 Rs. 3,496,361 were spent during the last decade. The expenditure on irrigation works from 1921 to 1929 amounts to Rs. 3,486,361 while the receipts come to Rs. 2,643,964. The position may be summed up in the words of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department as follows:—

"Looking at either from the point of view of the revenue realised by the State or the prosperity of the Illaqas in which the various canals pass there can be no doubt that they have more than amply fulfilled the expectations with which they were started. Vast areas in the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces have now been made fertile. Places which at one time appeared wilderness and uninhabitable and suffered even from want of drinking water are now full of green fields and well grown fruit gardens. The price of the land has considerably increased and the inhabitants are now in a comparatively prosperous condition".

133 164 **18. State of Public Health.**—In a vast country like Jammu and Kashmir State with no homogeneity of climate and seasonal conditions, the factors governing public health are so varied that it is difficult to form a correct estimate for the entire country as to the propitiousness or otherwise of the individual years much less of a decade. The big mountain barriers divide the territory into distinct water tight compartments each possessing separate traits of climate with the result that while the Jammu Province might be passing through a severe epidemic of Plague the province of Kashmir is found to be immune from the touch of the epidemic, and on the other hand prevalence of Cholera in Kashmir in particular years has little effect upon Jammu, not to say of the far-flung Frontier regions.

164 744 This view derives ample support from the survey of the various epidemics during the last decade. During the period of ten years 1921-30 there have been 9 annual visitations of Plague in the Jammu Province more especially in the Jammu district while Kashmir Province enjoyed complete immunity for all these years with the exception of 1926 when in the month of November Plague broke out in the Awantipura and Kulgam tehsils claiming 36 victims. As regards Kashmir Cholera has visited the province in 1924, 25, 27, 29 and 30 last with the exception of 1929 when 70 persons died of Cholera in Baramla tehsil the Jammu Province has been almost free from the disease. The total mortality from the infectious diseases is given in the following table:—

Cholera	— 19,857
Small-pox	— 15,546
Plague	— 5,251

Plague.— The total deaths from plague in the Jammu Province came to 5,222 as against 9,134 of the last decade which shows that although the visitations of the epidemic have been frequent and regular the loss of life has been reduced by almost 50 per cent. which is due to the prompt and effective measures taken to combat the disease by the Health and Medical Departments in the shape of systematic trapping of rats, disinfection of houses and anti-plague inoculations. With the exception of the epidemic of 1924 which levied a toll of 2,342 lives the course of the disease has been sporadic and unperceived.

The only exceptional turn taken by the disease was to smite its appearance in the Kashmir Province in 1926 when the Kulgam and Awantipura tehsils

were affected by it where out of 81 women 60 died. Prompt and effective measures such as prevention of outside intercourse, vacating and actual burning of 18 infected houses after payment of compensation of Rs. 8,045 to the villagers, inoculation of 1,882 persons, segregation of the sick, destruction of the rats succeeded in completely stamping the disease out of the province as the subsequent years have fortunately been quite free from its recrudescence.

Cholera.—The next disease of epidemic nature is cholera which may be said to have localised in Kashmir. The total mortality inflicted by it during the decade comes to 19,837 of which 12,952 deaths occurred in the Kashmir Province and 5,349 in Poonch. The opening three years of the decade 1921, 22, 23 were practically free from the disease till 1924 when Uri, Uttarmachhipura, Baramulla tehsils and four villages of the Srinagar tehsil suffered from a mild attack resulting in 135 deaths in all. The year 1925, however, saw the outbreak of cholera in a virulent and widespread form in the valley which was responsible for a mortality of 11,597 souls out of a total of 12,952 for the decade in the Kashmir Province. Anti-cholera inoculation was carried out on a large scale and met with an unprecedented success, 83,996 being inoculated with the first dose and 57,366 with both doses of cholera vaccine which cost the State Rs. 30,000 during this year. The year 1927 and 1928 passed off peacefully and in 1929 the disease made another appearance but was soon driven out with the help of prompt and energetic measures. Out of 227 cases only 125 proved fatal. Out of a total of 5,349 deaths from cholera in Poonch as many as 3,472 took place in 1978 (1932-33) the remaining 700 being divided between nine years.

The number of deaths from cholera in the Kashmir Province has fallen from 17,358 in the last decade to 13,255 which no doubt shows an improved state of affairs. The slight increase in the State totals however is due to a heavy mortality of 5,349 in Poonch as against 196 of the past decade.

Small-pox. The total mortality for the State is 15,546 as against 16,405 of the last decade which shows that there has been a decrease but the decrease is not commensurate with the progress of the times. Although a good deal of progress has been made in the vaccinating arrangements in the cities it is apparent that efforts on a much wider scale are necessary in the Mofussil to stop mortality from such preventible causes. The disease has a severer hold on the Kashmir Province than on the Jammu. The mortality in the Mofussil was observed during the year 1933 when 1,972 deaths occurred from small-pox while for the city of Srinagar the years 1982 and especially 1984-85 were exceptionally bad being responsible for 803 and 1,051 deaths (total 1,854). Out of total deaths of 2,324 that took place within Srinagar Municipal limits during these years 1,854 deaths i. e., 80 per cent, occurred during these two years, the remaining 20 per cent, deaths being distributed over 8 years. The figure of 3 and 1 deaths in the city during 1984-85 and 1985-86 given by the Health Officer, Srinagar would (if reliable) represent an ideal state and absolute control over the disease provided this is continued in subsequent years. There can be no denial that the expansion of the vaccination activities throughout the city by appointing vaccinators by the Municipality in each ward has done a good deal to stamp out this curse and if cases still happen the responsibility lies with the citizens who do not avail of the facilities offered.

Of the remaining diseases fevers are responsible for 208,478 deaths but it would not be of much use to examine this cause which is so very indefinite, as such and every death is ascribed by the non-technical village agency responsible for record of vital statistics to fever. Influenza made appearance in the Frontier Districts but did not do much damage and cases of Typhus occurred in Kashmir Province.

To sum up it may be safely concluded that the decade has been exceptionally fortunate and propitious as compared to its predecessor on account of its enjoying complete immunity from the hellish visitation of Influenza which

164 carried away about 45,000 souls or other causes like the War or the big famines. The attacks of plague and cholera enumerated above have also been fewer and
744 of lesser intensity and much less of life was averted by the prompt and effective measures taken by the Medical and Health Departments.

Venereal Diseases.—Although the mortality figures under venereal diseases are not separately available for absence of a separate column in the death registers yet it is an established fact that these diseases are working great havoc amidst the population of Ramnagar, Bisohli and other hilly tehsils of the
[743] Jammu Province, where the rate of increase in population is comparatively much lower. In order to prevent the further spread of this highly contagious disease and also to eradicate it in the localities where it holds sway at present His Highness' Government opened a Venereal Diseases' Hospital under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon in the Ramnagar tehsil which has been treating the sufferers on Western lines and the ignorant rural population which formerly looked askance at the modern methods of treatment has now grown accustomed and shows considerable eagerness to avail themselves of the treatment. The work done by the hospital during the last 4 years is recorded in the following statement. The Chief Medical Officer, Jammu states that probably 80 per cent. of the adult population or less are tainted with syphilis and about 28 per cent. with gonorrhea, which seems to be an exaggerated view.

Year.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	No. of injections given by Ars-Salvarsan.
1928-29 ..	849	81	930
1929-30 ..	1,026	90	1,116
1930-31 ..	859	180	1,039
1931-32 ..	2,000	160	2,279

During the decade under review the Government has been contributing in a greater measure towards the extension of the Medical Department and the annual expenditure which stood at Rs. 295,711 in 1921 rose to Rs. 460,397 in 1930 which gives an expenditure of 2 annas per head of population against 0-1-7 of 1921 and 0-0-10 of 1911.

Expenditure per head of population, 1931.	Rs. a. p.
State	.. 0 2 0
Jammu Province	.. 0 1 1
Kashmir "	.. 0 3 0

743 The number of hospitals and dispensaries has increased from 76 in 1921 to 91 in 1930 and the increasing popularity of these institutions is evidenced by the regular increase in the number of out-patients from year to year. In 1921 the number of out-patients was 735,395 while in 1930 the number went up to 1,130,412 giving an increase of about 4 lacs or 56 per cent. in ten years. The number of operations (major and minor) rose from 22,309 in 1920 to 58,382 in 1930 i. e. an increase of over 200 per cent. in the decade.

744 **Sanitation.**—The expenditure on sanitation has also increased from
314 Rs. 49,087 in 1921 to Rs. 67,552 in 1930 and the decade has been particularly favoured by attachment of greater attention of the authorities towards sanitary improvement. It has witnessed the inauguration of three new Notified Area Committees in Srinagar, Udhampur and Mirpur towns, sanitation whereof is now entrusted to these Committees which receive a handsome contribution from the Government and also raise further funds by taxation. The two Municipalities in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar are of course looking after their respective sanitation through technical experts and sanitary staff. The various schemes of sanitary improvement particularly the Drainage and City Extension Schemes of Srinagar are already being put in proper shape and other schemes will it is hoped also receive sympathetic treatment in due course.

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161 The greatest increase in population has taken place in Kuh which registers a percentage of 22·7 increase over the last Census while Chilas on the other hand shows +3·03 per cent. increase. The case of Nagar is no doubt alarming as instead of an increase it shows a decrease of 516 persons or a variation of
B —3·63 per cent. In this blessed decennium therefore Nagar forms the one
161 single exception of decrease of population in the State in contrast with all other tehsils which register all-round increases. The causes of variation have been explained by the Political Agent Gilgit in the following words :—

"All districts show an increase except Nagar which shows a decrease of 524. The increases are doubtlessly due to the healthy normal life of the past 10 years, peace and security having more than out balanced small epidemics of Influenza in 1929-1930. Nagar, however, is undoubtedly nearing the saturation point as regards population—spare land now being very scarce. Moreover, the Influenza epidemic in 1929 took large toll as did an epidemic of Typhus in 1930."

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161 **53. General.**—Having attempted to offer a detailed analysis of the growth of population in the different Administrative Divisions such as Provinces, Districts and Tehsils, and having also made detailled survey of the flourishing conditions of the decade responsible for producing such happy demographic results occasion is now ripe for us to take stock of our position and to bring the scattered data and arguments to a focus to enable proper penetration into the more intricate problems of population about which a promise was held out by us in the opening portion of this discussion.

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[132] The causes of the highly favourable growth of population which is almost on par with the All India increase (The decennial increase in the State being 9·8 per cent. against 10·6 per cent. of India) have already been studied in detail in the paragraphs dealing with the "Conditions of decade" but it would be advantageous to briefly review them here so that the reader may have an opportunity to refresh his memory and be better equipped to appreciate the theme. Sufficient, timely and well distributed rainfall (except for certain bad years of scarcity in the Mirpur and to some extent in Kathua district) bringing good harvests in its train effected a considerable improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturist and highly favoured the growth of population during the last ten years.

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● [164] Exceptionally favourable conditions of public health in the decade which was characterised by the absence of severe epidemic of Influenza which during 1911-1921 inflicted greater mortality here than the Great World War. Although Plague in the Jammu Province, Cholera in Kashmir, mild Influenza and Typhus in the Frontiers did make occasional attacks but the prompt, vigorous and effective measures taken by the Medical authorities coupled with the co-operation of the people (who on account of the spread of education and accumulation of experience readily avail of the medical help and do a good deal to combat the disease) did not allow the epidemics to levy a high toll on the precious human life which consequently had a favourable occasion for rapid multiplication.

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[312] Extension of irrigational facilities causing a considerable enlargement in the irrigated and irrigable area was further responsible for expansion of agricultural production. Improvement of communications especially the opening of the Banihal Cart Road, Jammu, Samba, Kathua, Akhnur and various other minor roads has imparted a good stimulus to trade resulting in increased prosperity of the people. Again the development of some of the industries and

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[471] immediate possibilities of the growth of a larger number in the near future has besides providing employment to some people opened an era of hope for the youth of the country, who in the progressive permeation of the industrial atmosphere around him sees a magnificent vision of effective industrialization in which lies the solution of the unemployment problem. Above all the prevalence of peaceful and orderly conditions ensuring security of life and property was highly conducive to the growth of population during the decade 1921-1930. In this connection it may be noted that the communal clashes and the political agitation in the State which created so much stir throughout the country commenced in July 1931 *i. e.*, after the close of the decade 1921-1930 which alone is under review in this report.

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(e) Abortion.

(d) Celibacy.

(e) Abstinence.

(f) Birth control.

(g) Certain social customs.

(h) Prolonged lactation.

(i) Hypogamy.

163 Of the positive checks war is becoming a new phenomenon these days
164 and starvation and famine though in a mild form check often the birth-rate in the Jammu Province and the Frontier Districts while the Kashmir Province is in this respect better situated. As regards diseases like cholera and malaria play in Jammu Province where Plague rode off the natural increase to a great extent and malarial fever is responsible for considerable mortality and is also answerable to fertility. In Kashmir and other malarial localities most of the deaths are due to the malarial fever and the surviving population is reduced to a considerably low grade of vitality which under the influence as may prey to other diseases. The venereal diseases are an another powerful positive check by causing premature death of the sufferers and leaving their children to perpetuate misery and further suffering.

163 As regards the preventive checks female infanticide which was much in
847 vogue amongst the Rajputs is considerably reduced—thanks to the measures
842 taken by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur to stamp out this inhuman practice from his territories. Abortion is not practised by the people as a means of checking larger number of births but is only resorted to previous illegitimate births which the society regards as an unpardonable sin. Again celibacy and voluntary abstinence being against human nature play a very infirm part in limiting births and the Neo-Malthusian methods of "Birth Control" are very little known in the rural areas not to speak of their being put into practice by the uneducated villager who is an ardent admirer production of children. Confidential enquiries made regarding the sale of rubber goods from private practitioners and Chemists and Druggists who stock these articles only go to show that even in the cities the use of these contrivances is confined to a small circle but is known very appreciable results. The Census Department pointed that separate figures were not available. The only preventive check which has proved highly effective in controlling the birth-rate in the advanced countries is almost absent in the State.

163 As regards social customs of hypogamy—such forbids the marriage of a
564 girl with a man of a social group equal to or inferior to her and forcing her to
953 marry a man of a superior group is completely absent in the State while practice of prolonged lactation which results in decreased conceptivity being within the knowledge of common people does act as a very mild preventive check.

163 The "postponement of marriage" especially in the case of girls acts as a
582 powerful check in restricting births but this check also has had very little play in India where marriage amongst the Hindus being a religious necessity enjoined by the Shastras is universal and the practice of marrying girls before puberty resulting in high birth-rate was universally recognised. Now by the passing of legislative enactment within the State the age of marriage has been raised to 18 for boys and 14 for girls which is to be hoped, while preventing much misery consequent upon deaths of child wives and of children produced by them, will instead of acting as a check lessen the growth of population by preventing deaths.

[Ex population -- Analyst]

138 [illegible] [illegible]

9/42 To the above general causes which tend to cut down the number of females in India may be added some special factors which affect the sex-ratio.

[167] (a) *Migration*—Emigration affects the sex-ratio of the locality concerned by removing the able-bodied male population and causes an increase in the proportion of females, while immigration into a country on the other hand would go to swell the proportion of males in it.

• [168] (b) *Diseases*—Certain diseases show special selection for the sexes. Plague and influenza are reported to affect adversely against females while fevers, chiefly guinea worm among the male population on the Sweden are reported to exhibit greater resistance to them.

(c) There have also been factors of climate, race and occupation which seem to affect the sex-ratio at birth.

(d) Another cause of the greater deficiency of females in this State may be traced in the history of this country as we shall presently attempt to show in the results. The political vicissitudes as evidenced by the general disorganization and disorder prevalent in this country before its annexation by Maharaja Ranbir Singh could also have played some part in affecting the sex proportions.

It is an accepted fact that since the twelfth century when Khan Zaheda the Tartar invaded Kashmir various dynasties have held sway over the beautiful country. Rinan Shah of Tibet and Shah Mirza of Swat having ruled during the middle of the fourteenth century were subjugated by the indigenous kings of the Chak tribe who ruled it [illegible] till it passed into the hands of the Mongoloid the Moghuls [illegible], the Afghans [illegible] and the Sikhs [illegible].

The conquest of this country included by mountain trails and having no suitable communications have proved a tedious task for the foreign invaders who could only undertake an each expedition with mighty preparations and huge armies. With each invasion the male population of the country will generally have resorted to arms and consequently the proportion of women would have experienced a fall at each such occasion. It is also likely that during the closing days of the last Hindu rule over this land the ruling race among the classes of Indian might have sent off their families out of the valley or put them to the sword according to the old Rajput custom of *Jauhar*.

It is therefore one of the plausible explanations that a series of such occasions might on the one hand have considerably increased the male excess of the population while on the other hand this very cause might have contributed to their scarcity.

Although according to the general law the fatigues of wars should have been removed but seeing that in India during the last fifty years the sex-ratio has instead of equilibrium generally gone low from 954 in 1901 to 945 in 1931, it can be mentioned that other factors are too potent to allow this law to neutralize the long-standing deficiency.

The above considerations also apply to the Jammu Province where before the consolidation of the Dogra country by the late Maharaja Gulab Singh, the founder of the State, the hill principalities were in perpetual conflict with each other and their number was not less than 22 as is evidenced by the famous Dogra couplet which is sung to this day by the bards of Dogras.

"[illegible]

[illegible]"

"[illegible]".

1. [Female: read "Depredations"; cf. Imperial Gazetteer, P. 241, Category III — Analyst]

The danger of wilful commitment is greatest in the case of injury when the latter is a woman belonging to a respectable family.

It has long since been recognised that the collection of such information is one of the most unsatisfactory and inaccurate features of every Indian Census, and as the errors are to some extent constant, the variation of distribution and variation are not altogether devoid of comparative value.

Wrong entries such as deaf-mute, lame, white leprosy etc., were, however, found recorded in the schedules as in previous Censuses but these were detected and eliminated during the process of slip-copying. The information were separate to extracted from the schedules on slips by a special group of copyists, whose work was carefully examined and supervised by the supervising staff. The tabulation having been scrupulously scrutinized, there is little doubt that the compilation of the Infirmity Tables has been very accurately accomplished.

The collection of a scientifically accurate data of infirmities can be done in a reliable manner only by trained staff working under the supervision of the Medical officers.

128. General comparison with previous Censuses.—The actual number of persons suffering from each infirmity being not available for 1911 Census in which infirmities were recorded for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only, statistics of the last Censuses only are detailed in the marginal table. It is quite evident from the statement that the total number of afflicted persons has increased by 1,000 during the decade under report, which means an increase of 27·10 per cent. in the population of the infirms, compared to an increase of 9% per cent. in the total population. The percentage of increase in the number of the afflicted persons in 1931-1921 amounted to 12 per cent. against a corresponding increase of 11 per cent. in the total population, save increase in the number of infirms since 1911 may be ascribed, in part, to the greater accuracy of this Census and partly to the inclusion of weak-minded as insane and of those who are hard of hearing and dim-sighted as deaf-mutes and blind through inaccurate diagnosis on the over-zeal of the enumerating agency.

Infirmity	1931	1921	1911	1901
Insanity ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Deaf-mutism ..	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Blindness ..	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Leprosy ..	0,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total ..	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

The proportion of infirms per 100,000 of the population for the last three decades is noted in the margin from which it is obvious that in the case of insanity, the present decade keeps pace with the past although the other infirmities show a progressive increase during the decade. All the three provinces register an increase in the number of afflicted persons which seems partly due to the more careful enumeration at the present Census and partly due to the amplification of the definitions of leprosy, deaf-mutism since 1911 Census.

Decade	Proportion of infirms per 100,000 of the population.			
	Insanity.	Deaf-mutism.	Blindness.	Leprosy.
1921-1931 ..	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0
1911-1921 ..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
1901-1911 ..	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0

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138. Simultaneous Infirmities.—In 1921 Census, cases of double infirmities were almost negligible but at the present Census, these cases of cumulative misfortunes are numerous. The marginal table shows that 133 persons were returned as afflicted with double infirmities, out of which 10 were insane and blind; 6 insane and lepers and 20 blind and lepers while 115 deaf-mutes had additional infirmity associated with them. Leprosy and blindness are both diseases associated with filthy conditions of living and such cases frequently occur in combination.

Infirmity	Persons	Males	Females
Insanity and deaf-mutism	44	24	20
Insanity and blindness	20	9	11
Insanity and leprosy	6	1	5
Deaf-mutism and blindness	46	28	18
Deaf-mutism and leprosy	16	11	5
Blindness and leprosy	20	10	10
Total of double infirmities	133	83	50

III. Insanity.

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139. Male Figures.—As already stated in the foregoing paragraphs, the total number of persons returned as insane is 1,434 as compared to 1,228 of the 1921 Census. There are then 39 insane persons per 100,000 of the general population. The marginal table gives the male comparative figures of the prevalence of insanity since 1901. There is an increase of one per 100,000 of population amongst females since 1921 which is just balanced by a corresponding equal ratio of decrease in males.

Years	Males	Females
1901	40	37
1911	40	40
1921	41	37
1931	40	40

140. Insanity by Locality.—The Jhelum Valley tops the list by reporting a proportion of 80 male insanes per 100,000 of population followed by the Outer Hills (47), the Sub-montane and Semi-submontane Tract (29) and the Indus Valley (26) in order of importance. The largest proportion of female insanes (33) is again reported in the Jhelum Valley Division which is succeeded by the Outer Hills (30) and the Indus Valley (24); but the Sub-montane and Semi-submontane Tract (13) bottoms the list. Coming to the districts, the small Jagir of Chenani records the highest proportion (110) among males though a similar record in respect of females as will appear on a reference to Subsidiary Table I, appended at the close of the chapter. The highest prevalence of insanity among females is in the district of Ghizr. The difference between the sexes is the least where the females are comes out to join the male population freely in performing the outdoor occupations. From this point of view, in Rural district, Poonch Jagir and Ladakh and Gilgit districts of the Indus Valley, where both males and females take an equal share in the struggle for existence, the sexes approach equality in their proportions of insanes to the total population.

141. Insanity by Age and Sex.—Subsidiary Tables II and III record the proportions of the infirmity at each age-period by 100,000 and 10,000 of each sex. Hence it would suffice to discuss the figures relating to certain typical age-groups. The first and the last age-periods show a remarkable decrease when compared to 1921 Census as is shown by the marginal statement. The reason for the large decrease under 0-10 can be ascribed partly to the greater accuracy of the statistics collected and partly to better diagnosis on the part of the enumerating agency to whom detailed instructions have been to differentiate between

Age-period	Number of insanes per 10,000 of each sex.			
	Males		Females	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
0-10	1	3	1	3
10-20	3	4	3	4
20-30	5	6	5	6
30-40	6	7	6	7
40 and over	25	28	21	23

DIAGRAM SHOWING NUMBER OF INFANTS
AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS

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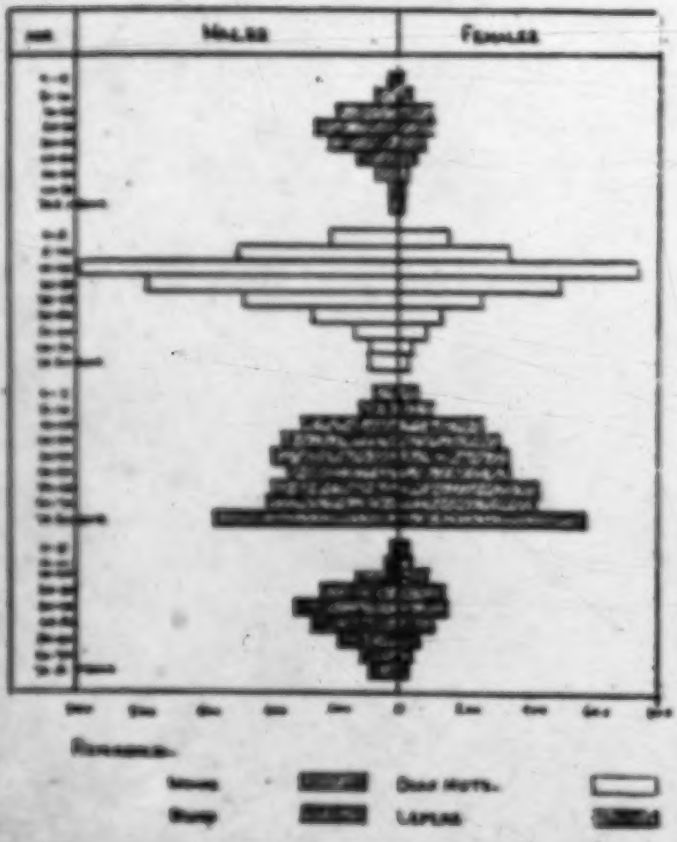

[Facing p. 178]

732 portion in other castes also exhibited in the margin. Bald and Yashkun, the Frontier races, return a large proportion occupying the first and the second position which can be ascribed to the severe climatic conditions of the Indus Valley region which is located at several thousand feet above the sea level. The chilly winds and snow storms which characterise the winter of this region inflict great injury on the organ of hearing and promote this infirmity. The Brahmans (257 males and 116 females), Rajput (162 males and 104 females) and Kashmiri Muslim (159 males and 118 females) record comparatively low proportions.

Caste.	Population per 100,000 of each sex.		Actual No. of Deaf-mutes.		Deaf-mutes per 100,000 of population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bald ..	32,574	34,022	302	332	1,207	1,170
Jat ..	12,387	11,084	90	80	650	721
Yashkun ..	10,091	11,040	120	99	614	680
Megh ..	27,000	30,000	114	72	307	210
Brahman ..	94,681	90,190	244	303	257	130
Rajput ..	67,250	71,110	141	74	162	104
Kashmiri Muslim.	750,190	872,000	1,190	724	159	118

V. BLINDNESS.

188. Local Distribution of Blindness.—The total number of sufferers from blindness reported during the present Census is 5,699 persons against 4,649 in 1921 which shows an increase of 1,050 persons during the decade under report. The proportion per 100,000 of population varies from 142 males and 140 females in 1921 to 149 males and 165 females in 1931. The comparative proportions by provinces are shown in the margin. Jammu and Kashmir Provinces register an increase in the proportions while the Frontier Districts return a decrease in both the sexes when compared to 1921.

Province.	Proportion per 100,000 of population.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
State ..	140	149	156	164
Jammu Province.	139	150	177	180
Kashmir	134	151	160	163
Frontier Districts.	191	212	360	430

Subsidiary Table I shows that the highest proportion of blindness (191 males and 303 females) is returned by the Indus Valley Division, comprising the hilly districts of Ladakh and Gilgit. The prevalence of blindness in Gilgit and Ladakh is mostly responsible for this abnormal rise. The inhabitants of the Frontier Illaqas who generally stay at home and remain confined within the four walls of dark and unhygienic houses to save themselves from the rigours of severe winter are more apt to catch this disease. The glare produced by the play of the blazing rays of the sun on the mountain's peaks and the valleys all silvered with snow injuriously affects the eye-sight and increases blindness.

[164] **189. Connection with Small-pox.**—Small-pox, though it exerts a secondary influence over blindness, cannot be omitted from discussion altogether. In certain localities where small-pox predominates, ratio of blindness must naturally be high. In 1928, virulent small-pox entering from Kashmir, broke out in Gilgit district involving several villages which can be held responsible to some degree for the highest proportion of sufferers from blindness in the Indus Valley Division.

190. By Age and Sex.—The diagram is so simple that the reader for himself can form an idea as to which of the sex is more susceptible to suffer most. Blindness is pre-eminently a disease of old age, of which the steady rise in the ratio of both males and females with a minimum of 23 males and 18 females per 100,000 of persons at 0-5 age-period and a maximum of 1,097 males and 1,302 females at the age-period 60 and over is a convincing testimony. The greater incidence

Kerala: read "Statistics" of errata sheet p. 330
Category 116 -- Analyst

732 of this infirmity in old age lends further support to the fact that the statistics collected at the present Census are more accurate and reliable when compared to the previous one.

Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males stands highest (1,154) at the age-period 55-60 and the minimum (765) is returned by 0-5 age-group which further reflects the accuracy of the infirmity figures at the 1931 Census. It seems that women in their old ages are more liable to loss of the power of vision due to the drudgery of housekeeping. Cooking which requires six hours daily dealing with fire and smoke prejudicially affects the vision, so also the needle work.

171. **Distribution of Blindness by Caste.**—The marginal statement shows the actual number of sufferers from blindness and also proportion per 100,000 of the population afflicted. Balti males supersede Jat males by 255 while Jat females to counterbalance the proportion show an increase of 728 over Balti females. The literate classes like Brahmans among whom this infirmity should have a large number of victims return small proportions (204 males and 239 females) per 100,000 of the afflicted population which is a healthy sign. Baltis supersede all castes in this respect and the Mangriks too show an abnormal proportion. The Baltis and the Mangriks living in the Frontier Districts of Ladakh where the severity of the winter requires excessive use of fire and close association with smoke packed as they are in small rooms heated with fire naturally show a much higher proportion of blindness than the other castes who reside in milder climates. The dazzling reflection of the sun from the white snows all round is another cause which injures the eye-sight. The Chamar and Bafinda castes whose avocations call for a closer application of the eye-sight may rightly have a large number of such sufferers among them. As regards the high proportion among Jats, it is a matter of common knowledge that the life of a Jat is cast into a very hard mould. From morning till night, he is engaged in some operation relating to agriculture. The scorching heat of summer when even birds and beasts are afraid of stirring out into the open country, is the time when the Jat and his family is out in the field reaping corn. The glare of the tropical sun and the dust of the field are enough to weaken eye-sight and the absence of prompt treatment ultimately renders it useless. Similarly the profession of a Julaha (Bafinda) requires constant attention to a minute work like the spinning of thread and the strain falling on his eyes greatly weakens the eye-sight. In short this infirmity is largely dependent on mode of living, occupation and climatic conditions.

Caste.	Rated per 100,000 of the population afflicted.			
	Actual No.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brahmans ..	194	216	204	239
Jat ..	186	141	1,070	1,372
Chamar ..	44	43	303	230
Balti ..	170	315	1,333	944
Mangrik ..	41	48	242	244
Bafinda ..	18	30	90	185

VI. LEPROSY.

164 172. **Definition.**—Leprosy is an infectious disease of marked chronicity which is caused by B-leprae, non-motile bacillus as discovered by Hansen in 1871. It is most frequent in India. But the slow progress of the disease and immunity of animals from this infirmity have rendered investigation of modes of infection difficult.

173. **Leprosy locally distributed**—The total number of lepers in the State returned at the present Census is 2,026 persons (1,381 males and 645 females), out of which the highest number of lepers (792 males and 326 females) is reported by the Jammu Province and 500 males and 232 females are claimed by the Kashmir Province, the Frontier Districts with 89 males and 87 female lepers standing the last. The proportion per 100,000 persons of the population works out to 71 males and 37 females against 60 females in 1921 and 59 males and 26 females

4 [Errata: sp. category 114, p-330 for corrections—Analyst]

164 in 1911, as detailed in the marginal statement.

Year.	Proportion of lepers per 100,000 of population.	
	Males.	Females.
1931 ..	71	37
1921 ..	60	30
1911 ..	59	26

From the Subsidiary Table I it is clear that the Outer Hills with a proportion of 132 males and 58 females take a lead and corroborate the conclusion of 1921 Census that this infirmity has the greatest prevalence in this division which may be due to the existence of venereal diseases in the hilly tehsil of this division springing from laxity of morals among the inhabitants of this tract but it is rather difficult to be positive about the real causes of this infirmity.

The insanitary conditions of living and unwholesome dietary also constitute potent factors in this behalf. The Indus Valley (60 males and 62 females) the Jhelum Valley (59 males and 32 females) and the Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract (14 males and 8 females) follow in a descending order in regard to their proportions.

Within the Outer Hills, the Chenani Jagir records the highest proportion (270 males and 160 females) of lepers both among males and females, which is followed by Udhampur district in the case of males (170) and by Ladakh district of the hilly division in respect to females (83), as can be ascertained by a reference to Subsidiary Table I appended at the close of the chapter. Of the districts in the Jhelum Valley, Muzaffarabad with 94 male lepers per 100,000 of the population, compares very unfavourably with the 56 male lepers of the Baramulla district and only 53 of Srinagar (Kashmir South). The proportion is extremely low in the Sub-montane Tract (14 males and 8 females).

174. Leprosy by Age and Sex.—The diagram showing number of infirms of certain age-periods proves the theory that very few new-born infants are leprous as the rectangle at age-period 0-5 shows a very negligible number of males and females suffering from the disease. Henry Litheley Tidy, Medical Registrar to the London Hospital remarks "Several members of a family may be attacked but are usually exposed to possibility of a common infection and cases under 5 years are very rare. Disease progresses over 20, 30 or more years." Attention of the reader is invited to Subsidiary Table II in which number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period is worked out. From age-period 0-5 onwards a steady increase both in the case of males and females is exhibited by the table, the highest number (212 males and 98 females) being claimed by the age-period 60 and over, and the lowest (7 males and 7 females) by the age-group 0-5. Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males is the highest (952) at the age-group 0-5 and low (346) at 45-50.

The increase among both the sexes can partly be ascribed to the prevalence of venereal diseases amongst the inhabitants residing in the Chenani Jagir and Udhampur district and partly to the erroneous entry of persons suffering from syphilis which often develops into form similar to the corrosive type of leprosy.

175. Prevalence of Leprosy by Caste.—The marginal table exhibits the proportional figures of leprosy for some important castes and tribes and it is self-evident that the Balti of the Frontier tops the list here also. The Sheikh and Gujjar also show greater proportions while the Kashmiri Muslim and the Yashkuns seem to be better situated.

Caste.	Population dealt with.		Actual No. of Lepers.		Proportion of Lepers per 100,000 of afflicted population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Balti ..	23,374	24,807	63	69	270	282
Sheikh ..	18,622	18,261	43	32	240	175
Gujjar ..	214,000	195,823	288	99	134	53
Megh ..	97,068	32,068	42	23	113	62
Jat ..	12,997	11,084	13	11	97	99
Rajput ..	97,220	71,118	82	34	93	47
Doom ..	10,470	10,089	10	5	97	51
Brahmans ..	94,931	90,390	64	17	68	19
Kashmiri Muslim	720,700	682,053	370	198	51	31
Yashkun ..	16,001	17,060	7	4	38	23

Amongst the Hindus the higher castes such as the Rajputs and the Brahmans are less afflicted than the lower castes e. g., the Meghs who have 113

164 male lepers per 100,000 of afflicted against 68 of the Brahmans and 93 of the Rajputs. The apparent reason for the favourable position of the higher castes seems to lie in better and more hygienic conditions of living and partially also in the intentional concealment of the disease especially among the females.

176. To sum up, it may be remarked that physical environments, climatic conditions and social customs (*i. e.*, inter-breeding, modes of living) are some of the principal factors responsible for the growth of infirmities discussed above.

743 158 177. **Activities of the Lunatic and Leper Asylums in the State : Lunatic Asylums.**—Only two Lunatic Asylums (one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu) exist in His Highness' territories which are being separately controlled by the Jail Superintendents. It is regretted that for want of detailed information nothing in particular can be discussed regarding these Asylums except that the total number of inmates in the two Asylums was 22 and 7 respectively on the final Census night. In Srinagar all the 22 belonged to the same district but in case of Jammu Asylum, 6 were the residents of the State while the 7th was an immigrant from Meerut.

The total number of admissions in the Srinagar Lunatic Asylum during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 60 out of which 11 were discharged as cured, 9 discharged otherwise, 10 relieved and 5 dead. Similarly the total admissions to the Jammu Asylum during 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 36 out of which 19 were discharged as cured and 9 discharged otherwise.

There is no up-to-date Lunatic Asylum in the proper sense of the word. In Srinagar though a separate building is provided by the State yet it is not quite adequate for the needs of the Asylum.

743 164 178. **Leper Asylums.**—Four Leper Asylums at different centres namely Jammu, Srinagar, Leh and Poonch are being run by the State for the welfare of its people. The total figures of lepers on roll, on the final Census night was 28 at Jammu and 117 in Srinagar. Out of 28 in case of Jammu 27 belonged to the Muslim community while one was returned as Hindu. 14 immigrants from Agra (U. P.), Badayun (U. P.), Gaya (Bihar) and Calcutta (Bengal) are responsible for raising the number to such an extent although the rest of the sufferers had migrated to this province from the Jhelum Valley.

The detail of 117 lepers reported from Srinagar runs thus :—

78 males and 39 females of the different communities comprised of 3 male immigrants from Yagistan, Kagan and Hoshiarpur (Punjab), 3 males and 2 females and 4 males 3 females from Kishtwar and Reasi respectively while the rest were the residents of the Kashmir Province and the Indus Valley.

Only a care-taking cook is attached with the Leper Asylum at Leh and arrangements at Jammu are not quite satisfactory. But the Leper Asylum at Srinagar is to some extent helpful in the treatment of this infirmity to the public.

The total number of persons admitted in both the Asylums, during the decade 1921-1931, as available from the Administration Reports of the Medical Department comes to 1,140 (Srinagar 880 and Jammu 260). Figures of expenditure on average diet per patient per day for each year are detailed in the margin. The total cost of maintenance of these Leper Hospitals comes to Rs. 228,301-14-9 (Srinagar Rs. 188,146-10-4 & Jammu Rs. 40,155-4-5) during the decade which works to an average annual expenditure of Rs. 26,952-6-4 and Rs. 5,736-7-5 for Srinagar and Jammu asylums separately.

Year.	Cost of average diet per patient, per day.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.
1980 ..	0	4	4½
1971 ..	0	4	7 1/7
1982 ..	0	4	6½
1983 and first six months of 1984	0	4	3 1/16
1984-85 ..	0	4	4½
1985-86 ..	0	4	6½
1986-87 ..	0	4	7½

1/1 [Errata: add brackets, cf. errata sheet, p. 330, category 116 -- Analyst]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

District and Natural Division.	INSANE.				DEAF-MUTE.				BLIND.				LEPERS.			
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jammu and Kashmir State	60	34	46	60	36	27	30	37	190	152	107	130	135	173	97	95
I. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract	57	22	41	..	23	13	18	..	200	168	121	..	179	210	89	..
Jammu District	23	20	27	..	13	14	16	..	167	126	90	..	107	113	45	..
Kathua District (Jasrongarh and Kathua tahsils only)	36	22	27	..	10	10	21	..	261	167	168	..	111	117	203	..
Riasi District (Riasi and Mahore tahsils only)	10	12	41	..	20	20	26	..	184	190	173	..	139	139	136	..
II. The Outer Hills	40	12	23	..	20	20	12	..	174	209	110	..	142	152	90	..
Kathua District (Bhadrah tahsil only)	11	12	20	..	23	20	16	..	126	221	136	..	75	146	111	..
Riasi District (Reasi tahsil only)	60	32	20	..	14	24	16	..	104	250	96	..	161	203	60	..
Udhampur District	69	31	24	..	23	20	29	..	210	254	262	..	226	211	200	..
Rural District	27	26	13	..	26	17	7	..	144	110	66	..	109	70	50	..
Poonch Jagir	37	26	27	14	26	23	26	7	108	61	48	21	91	66	43	50
Chenani Jagir	110	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	102	..	..	..
Jammu Province	50	24	40	40	24	20	26	24	173	150	118	148	131	154	91	94
III. The Indus Valley	60	70	62	67	62	67	61	67	164	207	87	282	80	79	62	70
Baramula	68	61	64	..	60	50	50	..	123	98	64	..	91	87	69	..
Srinagar	74	80	60	..	51	59	50	..	178	113	98	..	109	71	77	..
Kupwara	86	79	37	..	50	49	30	40	137	111	91	126	69	100	54	100
IV. The Indus Valley	58	49	46	32	54	32	35	32	272	226	204	249	261	253	204	240
Ladakh District	58	47	32	..	37	15	15	..	272	207	165	..	272	240	162	..
Gilgit District	57	60	34	..	66	51	19	..	1000	750	400	..	1000	700	500	..

	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	149	142	104	118	105	109	102	97	71	66	56	73	37	0	26	26
	177	205	270	..	252	242	253	..	26	29	32	..	6	0	0	0
	140	147	190	..	142	129	106	..	14	18	20	..	4	..	..	..
	200	200	205	..	200	144	250	..	0	16	12	..	1	..	..	..
	143	141	102	..	143	141	102	..	17	20	24	..	2	0	0	0
	207	209	04	..	207	209	04	..	102	104	219	..	42	..	..	..
	223	190	162	..	91	133	174	..	11	11	11	..	2	..	..	..
	107	105	90	..	66	67	201	..	22	22	22	..	2	..	..	..
	204	102	102	..	170	136	120	..	20	20	20	..	2	..	..	..
	175	121	60	..	120	109	61	..	22	22	22	..	2	..	..	..
	90	80	60	12	126	04	102	..	11	11	11	..	1	..	..	..
	300	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	160	30	30	..	30	..	..	..
	177	130	130	71	04	70	60	60	30	30	30	..	4	..	..	..
	120	130	100	..	120	107	105	..	60	60	07	..	6	..	..	..
	100	133	100	..	104	100	100	..	63	30	30	..	3	..	..	..
	70	101	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	110	00	120	10	..	..	..
	210	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	60	40	10	..	10	..	..	..
	210	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	60	40	10	..	10	..	..	..
	210	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	60	40	10	..	10	..	..	..
	210	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	60	40	10	..	10	..	..	..
	210	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	60	40	10	..	10	..	..	..

Corrected proportions for 1921 of Jammu and Srinagar districts after deducting numbers of inmates in the Lunatic and Leper Asylums drawn from suitable districts as:—

Districts.	INSANE.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jammu ..	31	12	7	1
Srinagar ..	74	31	26	26

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I - 133
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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

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Age	Persons		Deaf-mutes		Blind		Lepers		Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males			
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5	7	6	46	44	30	30	1	1	871	956	652	652
5—10	30	31	190	201	47	46	12	14	768	761	654	654
10—15	36	36	254	248	49	51	20	18	874	745	651	651
15—20	36	36	254	254	49	50	21	20	850	776	650	650
20—25	36	36	249	249	51	49	20	20	850	850	647	650
25—30	34	36	254	251	106	49	20	21	871	850	650	651
30—40	70	68	574	574	107	111	140	46	850	871	650	650
40—50	68	68	574	574	140	154	140	46	850	871	1,000	650
50—60	70	68	574	574	140	217	140	46	850	850	1,000	650
60—70	68	68	540	540	140	217	140	46	871	850	1,000	650
70—80	70	68	540	540	140	217	140	46	850	850	1,000	650
80—90	68	68	540	511	140	140	140	46	850	850	1,000	650
90 and over	68	68	511	540	1,000	1,000	460	46	850	850	1,000	650

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age	Indians				Non-Asiatics			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All ages	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
0-1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1-2	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2-3	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
3-4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4-5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5-10	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
10-15	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
15-20	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
20-25	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
25-30	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
30-35	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
35-40	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
40-45	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
45-50	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
50-55	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
55-60	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
60-65	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
65 and over	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—(*concluded*).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age.	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—5 ..	330	331	345	336	166	262	167	200	153	166	61	137	319	361	197	294
5—10 ..	613	649	643	713	349	390	461	533	349	399	102	461	488	594	507	449
10—15 ..	699	649	619	797	433	376	434	700	588	497	817	609	537	702	750	633
15—20 ..	509	471	510	718	427	484	619	700	535	436	673	679	701	943	887	783
20—25 ..	585	534	670	679	566	681	791	689	702	671	914	667	995	943	1,360	653
25—30 ..	977	911	860	741	839	488	647	717	1,033	804	820	777	1,101	814	836	979
30—35 ..	926	951	963	716	937	939	947	719	1,198	1,000	911	904	1,147	891	1,350	1,000
35—40 ..	966	843	430	631	963	933	630	604	1,180	960	1,054	903	1,133	784	987	837
40—45 ..	847	856	864	697	962	979	764	599	994	1,068	1,443	1,373	884	1,360	1,360	810
45—50 ..	630	588	670	647	648	952	869	319	919	861	800	987	929	849	813	449
50—55 ..	590	641	599	773	840	963	760	603	731	1,147	1,309	1,040	886	760	810	725
55—60 ..	741	796	759	597	975	956	851	597	931	769	760	760	693	359	107	599
60 and over ..	2,351	2,000	2,442	2,709	2,533	2,919	2,600	2,191	1,264	2,709	1,853	1,560	1,560	1,491	1,040	2,299

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death ceremonies, too much weeping, bathing, fasting, etc., of the Hindus put a great deal of physical strain upon the bereaved family and it is not unoften that one death is the cause of a few more through neglect of essential conditions for preservation of health. The poor dietary and residence in congested towns are further responsible for debilitating their health which on account of low vitality falls an easy victim to epidemics. During the Influenza epidemic in the winter of 1918 it was noticed that people of weak health accompanying a funeral themselves contracted the disease as soon as they took their customary bath in the river and the mourner followed the mourned in a couple of days. The non-proselytising creed of Hinduism does not permit any inflow from other religions while it has supplied converts to Islam and Christianity in large numbers which it has not been able to reclaim in spite of the activities of the Arya Samaj which, no doubt, has put a stop to the constant stream of converts who swelled the ranks of other religions. 163

Besides the above general causes a special malady is preying upon the vitals of the Hindu population of the State. Our reference is to the prevalence of venereal diseases in the hilly tehsils of the Jammu Province with Hindu preponderance which have proved a serious impediment to the growth of Hindus. The last column of Subsidiary Table I of the Census Report of 1921 Part I shows that during the thirty years period 1891-1921 the Hindus of Jammu Province instead of increasing lost by 4·4 per cent, although in the province of Kashmir an increase of +0·9 per cent. was recorded during the same period. 164 161

The marginal table which has been specially prepared to exhibit this aspect of the statistics contains the Hindu population of the hilly tehsils of the Jammu Province for the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931. Excluding Udhampur, Ramban, Kishtwar, and Chenani which in spite of showing a plus variation at both the decades have nevertheless been included in the statement (since the rate of their increase in 1911-1921 was only nominal the total increase in no case exceeding a few hundreds) we find that Reasi, Ramnagar, Bhaderwah, Basohli and Kathua all recorded a decrease in the decade 1911-1921, the Reasi and Basohli tehsils continue to show minus results until now while Kathua and Chenani have added only insignificant numbers to their Hindu strength. The increase in Bhaderwah amounts to about 3 per cent, while Udhampur and Chenani, Kishtwar and Ramban have shown fairly satisfactory improvement. The improvement in these places is partly ascribable to the general conditions of the decade and partly also to the work done by the Medical Department in combating the disease. The attention of the Government is again invited towards this problem which requires work on a much more elaborate scale by sanctioning of liberal sums for eradication of this disease and thus rescuing these tracts from its clutches. With liberal grants and intensive Medical work under a number of experts having knowledge of up-to-date methods of treatment the Government should expect to see much better results by the next Census. The Hindu reformers can also do a great deal of useful work by educating the public opinion so that sufferers may readily avail of the treatment offered, and not continue suffering by concealing the disease.

Name of Tehsil.	Population.			Variation.	
	1891	1921	1931	1911-1921	1891-1921
Reasi ..	86,819	-21,740	-21,479	-749	-760
Ramnagar ..	86,614	+27,888	+26,410	+618	+5,944
Ramban ..	32,710	+12,844	+13,220	+218	+1,870
Kishtwar ..	49,888	+16,880	-42,747	-288	+5,889
Bhaderwah ..	28,879	+22,764	-22,261	-197	+1,726
Kishtwar ..	21,221	+20,888	+19,888	+1,001	+5,888
Basohli ..	46,896	-42,261	-41,448	-784	- 180
Kathua ..	87,848	+27,788	-27,888	-488	+ 788
Chenani ..	8,488	+ 8,888	+ 8,888	+ 88	+ 888

The Government would be well advised to have a special enquiry conducted at the next Census in selected tehsils regarding the prevalence of these diseases to enable them to assess the improvement from time to time. 000